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THE
HISTORY

OF THE

Mitre and Purse,

IN WHICH

The First and Second Parts of the secret History of the White Staff are fully considered, and the Hypocrisy and Villanies of the STAFF himself are laid open and Detected.

Quo teneam Vultus Mutantem Protea Nodo? Virg.

He left not Fashion, but of that was left.

Dryden's Abs. and Achit.

L O N D O N :

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REPORT

OF THE

WHITE AND PINK

1881

REPORT OF THE WHITE AND PINK
COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR
1881.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LEECH, 1881.

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Mitre and Purse.

THE Mercenary that has been hired to raise a Dust in order to blind People's Eyes from seeing clearly into the *White Staffs* true Character, having acquitted himself of that Filthy Work, by a second endeavour, it may not be amiss for a more generous and Disinterested Hand to do what in him lies towards setting Things in a true Light, that Justice and Truth may take Place of Defamation and Falsehood.

Not, that it does not prove Irksome to a Man whose Education and Principles lead him to other Views than an Insight into Miscarriages under the Reign of a Queen, (whose Memory will always be dear and sacred to him) to look back on some Proceedings that may seem to reflect on that Princess in the choice of her Prime Minister : But the necessity of the Times requires it, and I find my self oblig'd with all the Respect due to a deceas'd and injur'd Sovereign to take this unwelcome Task in Hand.

And, who can go forward with, and compleat it ? Who can rescue the great Names I have taken upon me to defend, from the Vile Stabs of an insolent Detractor, and more Cruel Assassin than even *Guisguard* himself ; without giving a Loose to his Passions, and Launching out into Expressions that may perhaps be too unguarded ? Who can, without doing Violence to his Temper hear the Sacred Character of a Bishop, who for Learning, Piety, Politeness, and Sagacity may be rendred equal to the Brightest Luminaries of the *Protestant* Church, accus'd of Designs to introduce *Popery*, and of uttering

ring Blasphemies, that the most abandon'd Profligate might Tremble to give into? Yet these are the Arts that are now put in Practice and made use of to run down, depretiate, and Wound the whole Hierarchy, thro' that Venerable Assertor of the Rights of the Church of *England's*, Sides. From these neither is the most incorrupted Fidelity Safe, for the greatest Dispenser of Law and Equity free. Even the Tender Sex must come in for her Share of Reproaches, and Ingratitude does not stick to calumniate that Lady, by whose means the *Staff* himself was re-introduced at Court, after he had been thrown out of it for Endeavouring to supplant that Noble Person of the same Name that first brought him into it: So far is the Author of the secret History in the Right, for saying, *We are not without Examples where such encroaching Instruments, have supplanted those who went before them, nay their very Benefactors, and slipt into the Chair of Management at the Expence of those that raised them to that Power, and whose Creatures they were.*

Now what Grounds the Writer had for the abovemention'd Abuses will best

best appear by having Recourse to Matters of Fact ; which cannot be more fairly done, than by reciting, as far as past Occurrences will Enable us, the steps they have severally taken from their First Entrance upon the Stage of Action till their going off from it. Which must of Course discover who have contributed most to the Preservation of our Laws and Immunities, the *Staff*, whose Shoulders are there said to be only fit to support the Weight of Government ; or the *Mitre* and *Purse* whom we no ways lift above their known Dignity and Desert, by being brought in Competition with him.

To begin with the Two last, We shall find the Mitre, from a Private to a Publick Station, always contending *with Spiritual Wickedness in High Places*. We shall see him from his first Dawn to his Meridian Hight looking forward towards the Reward of a good Conscience void of Offence towards God and Man. *His works will praise him in the Gate*, and his Labours will bear Testimony, with what Anxiety and Care, he has ever consulted the Honour and Dignity of the Church, and been an Advocate

Advocate for his Brethren the Clergy. In the University, in the Convocation, in the Court, his whole Thoughts have been bent on the Propagation and Advancement of the Establish'd Religion, and in whatsoever Station it pleas'd God and his Superiors to place him, he was rather an Ornament to Preferment, than Preferment to him. He never stoop'd to mean Compliances to better his Fortunes, or made his Court to the Rulers of the Church by Sapping the Foundations of it ; witness his Immortal Writings whereby he has as eminently distinguish'd himself in its Defence, as his Opposers have by giving up the Rights of it : In a Word as he was ever present to himself, so he has always been abiding by those wholesome Doctrines he suck'd in from his Infancy. He knows not what it is to depart from the Vindication of what he thinks himself oblig'd by the most Sacred Tyes of Oaths and every Thing else that is binding, to defend ; and, if in few Cases he has made use of what some People falsely call *Asperity* ; if he has been for *Penalties* when he saw *Persuasions* could not bring over Dissenters to that Communion which

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the great Law of the Gospel, and that of the Land had Authorized to be National; if he was jealous of Endeavours on Foot (as Endeavours will be, while Our Church is the Glory of the Reformation) to lessen the Reverence and esteem that is due to the most Learned and Orthodox Clergy in the whole Universe ; how could it be possible that on any of these Accounts he could be chargeable with being in the Interest of *Popery*, especially since he never advanced one Tenet in all his Writing or Sermons that look that way? *But he was for the SCHISM BILL*, say the Weak Disputants against him, *and the Schism Bill was brought in to introduce Popery, therefore the Bish— is in the Interest of Popery.* When that very Bill which the STAFF boasts of *Castrating*, was intended as the most Effectual means of Extinguishing the Hopes of the *Pretender*, and, by bringing over such as differ'd from the Church in some few Particulars, of Uniting us into one joint Interest against the *Papists*, between whom and us there is a much wider Disagreement, and who are under stricter Obligations not to recede from the Doctrine

ctrine they have imbib'd from Education and the Subtilty of their Priests. So much for the *Mitre* at this Time, till our Observations on the Proceeding of the STAFF call him upon the Stage again; who as an Inferior Clergyman acted after such an intrepid manner as plainly shew'd him not to *seek the Office of a Bishop*, tho' *he that seeketh it seeketh a Good Office*, but to be sought by it, since notwithstanding he might attain it by the Interest of the STAFF, it is next to a Demonstration he gain'd little or nothing by it, his Deanery and other Spiritual Preferments being of greater Value than the Bish—rick.

As for the PURSE, if he was ever led into any Mistakes, it was through his Implicite Attachment to the Interest of the STAFF: *They liv'd together as Brethren*, and were bred up thro' the Prejudices of their Parents under one and the same Instructor. This made them for a Considerable Time pursue the same Measures, and at the Beginning of the late Revolution, when they came to sit in Parliament where they were curious Observers of the Steps that were taken by the most

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knowing

knowing Members to have an Eye towards the Votes of Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, Sir *Edward Seymour* and other Worthy Patriots that would in no Case whatsoever give up the Rights of Church or State. But it was wholly owing to the Solicitations and Convictions of the PURSE, that the STAFF whose Father could whine and Cant most enormously, and had Stiffen'd his Son's Temper into a very serious Bent, could be any ways induced to vote with them. At last they both got themselves into several Black Lists by adhering to the Tory Party, and having seen their Names expos'd in several scandalous Libels written by the Whigs side, were accounted Staunch Churchmen, as most certainly the PURSE continued from the first of his renouncing the Errors of Education. It is here to be noted that both these Gentlemen were bred to the Law and Studied it at the Inns of Court: But the *Staff* finding *Coke* upon *Littleton* a dry Study, and his Fellow Student a much greater Proficient in the Art and Mistry of Haranguing at the Bar, thought it more adviseable, and perhaps more gainful, to turn Solicitor
of

of Causes in the S - n - te, where he had his Eyes upon what would set him into the Road of Preferment upon all Occasions. He had not long sitten in the House but he perceiv'd several Members through the Dexterity of the Courtiers, who could not otherwise bring them over to their Party, often made Profelytes to Preferment; and that their was some valuable Post of Profit generally laid in their Way, as a Bait to make them change their Party, that open'd loudest against Mismanagements in Publick Employes: Therefore he resolv'd to put in for the Prize and to make use of the same Measures for obtaining it. In the carrying on of this Project he had frequent Opportunities of displaying the Artifices which he was naturally Master of, and Cajoling of young Members at their first Appearance in the House into his Measures, till in Process of Time he grew very Considerable, and, by the means of his *Pupils* who could tell Noses at a Division, if they could not make Speeches, was thought Worthy of being invited to side with the Court by Vertue of the Abovemention'd Allurements. This was suggested to the

King by one of the Secretaries of State in the Year 1697, who made his Majesty acquainted with his Talent and how useful it would be to his Affairs at that Juncture, which seemed to require some standing Forces after the Conclusion of the Peace at *Ryswick*, and which would certainly be embarrass'd by his Opposition. But that Prince who perfectly knew the Man, and the Spirit of Dissimulation which he was agitated by, was too unreserv'd and open of Heart himself, to admit of the Proposal: And gave for Answer, *he could by no means think his Council safe in the Breast of one, who was of so versatile and Changeable a Temper, as to keep a secret no longer than it suited with his Capricious and volatile Temper, to which he added, That he trusted in God the Friends to the Publick Welfare would be more numerous in Parliament, than those that sought only their Private Advantage.* But that Wise Prince found himself mistaken, for when he had recommended the Keeping a sufficient Number of Troops on Foot, which seem'd the more necessary then on the Account of the King of Spain's Illness, which some time after ended in that Monarchs

arch's Death, none more violently oppos'd the Motion made for that Purpose, in Conjunction with the PURSE and other Friends, than the STAFF, who under the Pretext of Asserting the Liberties of the People, and Vindicating the just Rights of the Subject, which were thereby expos'd to the greatest Danger, grew more and more popular, and had such a prevalence at last, as to be more than a Match, for Mr. *Montague* (now E. of *Halifax*) who at that Time of Day with the Gentlemen who gave into his Sentiments, was accounted able Enough to carry any one Question he thought fit to propose to be put to the House.

Nay the STAFF and his Adherents, whom I shall not altogether leave without Excuse for denying a Request that might have been productive of ill Events from the greatness of its Latitude, were not content to succeed in their Endeavours for a Bill to disband the Army, whereby only 7000 Men were left upon the English Establishment, and 12000 upon the *Irish*, but when his Majesty had, not without Reluctance; in Consideration of the Nation's being too much exposed, pass'd that Bill into an Act, and limited

ted his Desires to a few Body Guards, who had served him from his Infancy, and been with him, in every Action wherein he had ever been engaged, and by so being, had endear'd themselves to his Majesty; no sooner was the Kings Message brought into the House, tho' out of a more than Ordinary complacency of Temper, he had not only sign'd it, but written it every Word with his own Hand, but he clamour'd against the Purport of it, moved an Address to the King against those that Advised it, and obtain'd at last, not with some Difficulty, to have it entirely rejected. The Message ran thus.

William R.

‘ **H**IS Majesty is pleased to let the
 ‘ House know, that the ne-
 ‘ cessary Preparations are made for
 ‘ Transporting the Guards that came
 ‘ with Him into *England*: and that he
 ‘ intends to send them away imme-
 ‘ diately, unless out of Consideration
 ‘ to him the House be dispos'd to find
 ‘ a way for continuing them longer in
 ‘ his Service which his Majesty will
 ‘ take very kindly.

Thus was the Man that boast's him-
 self to be early in the Measures of the
 Revolution

Revolution, and by his Hireling Scribes most insolently tell's the World that *he was one of the First that gave into the Scheme of settling the Succession of the Crown upon the present Illustrious Family that enjoys it*, at the Head of those who oppos'd all the Measures of that Prince who left us that valuable Legacy ; and thus did he recommend himself to the Good Graces of the Present King and his Royal Progeny, who have too great a value for the Memory of a Prince that a little before his Death provided for Posterity by an Entail, which was wholly owing to that deceas'd King, and communicated by him to his Council, soon after the Death of the late Duke of *Glocester*.

This declared Aversion to comply with his Sovereign, push'd him upon Experiments, of doing what in him lay to get into the Favour of the immediate Successor, which he knew no other ways to bring about, than by continuing to assume the Character of one that would never deviate from the Interest of the Court Party, well knowing that her late Majesty, then Princess of *Denmark*, had some Grudging still resting upon her in Relation to some Misrepresentations,

Misrepresentations, concerning the Kings Conduct towards Her. Accordingly as the Gentlemen who were made to believe that Designs were in Agitation to alter the Settlement, and bring in another Bill of Exclusion, could not but resent such Extrajudicial Machinations, so they could pitch on no one to preside in the Chair of the Ensuing House of Commons, than Him who by his Sedulity and Vigilance to provide for himself, was thought all the while to be wholly busied in making Provision for the Legal Inheritance of the next Immediate Heir. Wherefore he was no sooner named for their Sp——r, but the Majority was declared on his side, and he presented to the King and accepted.

Now, had the STAFF a Game to play that required the greatest Dexterity and Address, since in this Station, if he went into the Court Measures he would wholly lose himself with those that took Part with the Country, or if he declared openly for the latter, he would inevitably be in no Condition of deceiving the First. He therefore for some Time stood Neuter, till finding the Tide of Complaints run high
against

against the Court and Enquiries after Mismanagement at Helm Multiply themselves, he underhand Encourag'd the Pursuit of them, and tho' as a Privy Councillor (for he was called to that Station soon after his Election) he was tyed by his Oath not to divulge the Measures concerted at that Board, yet so far did his Lust after Increase of Power and Authority there, prevail over him, that he prefer'd the Breach of it to less alluring Considerations. Well knowing that Complaints in Parliament when push'd home and Vigorously back'd, occasion Alterations in the Ministry, and that those Alterations might make Room for him to succeed to some Exalted Preferment. But the House of Lords at that Time, made such a Noble stand against the Attempts of the Commons, that tho' the Latter carried their Resentments so high as to Impeach 4 of the Peers that were the greatest Favourites belonging to the King, yet those Gentlemen not having sufficient Proof to make good their Allegations, and not appearing against them at a Tribunal Erected for that Purpose, they were acquitted to

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the great Mortification of the *Staff* and his Party.

True it is that the PURSE went along with him in this Affair, and not only Voted for bringing those Lords to Justice, but was made use of to carry up the Message of Impeachment against one of them, but whether he did it out of Regard to the Friendship that was between him and the STAFF, who always glossed every Intention of his howsoever mischeivous or unjust, with the Varnish of a Patriot; or whether his own Judgment prompted him to think their Lordships Criminal, it is left to the PURSE himself to Elucidate and Explain?

To go on with the STAFF's Procedure, who could find Ways and Means to Impeach others for making disadvantageous and dishonourable Treaties (for this was grounded upon that of the Partition) tho' he thinks it hard to be called to an Account for making one himself: This *Trickster*, knew how to enjoy his very disappointments, and made use of his Defeat in this Particular, to obtain Victories in others. What had he to do but from this Act of the greatest Justice to the Innocent,

to

to whisper among those that were guilty of accusing them, that the Lords had done unjustly by them, and that they ought to vindicate and assert their Rights and Privileges, which had such an Influence upon Hot Heads and weak understandings, as to make both Houses Burst out into Remonstrances against each other.

The Ministry foresaw from what Quarter an Ensuing Tempest would arise if not timely prevented, and therefore acted under a Disguise with the *Staff*, as he had acted with them, and promis'd him great Things if he would put a stop by his Interest in the House of Commons to those growing Dissensions; and the King himself who had the worst Opinion of him that was possible, was prevail'd upon to tell Him that it would be very acceptable to him from his own Mouth. This fired his Ambition, and animated him to draw off his Creatures from their former Scent of Mismanagements, Abuses, Frauds, &c. to consider the State of the Succession, and to bear in Mind, what he would never otherwise have been admonish'd of, that upon the Demise of the Duke of *Glocester*, further

rities were necessary for the maintenance of the Settlement in the *Protestant* Line, and for the Attainder of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, who upon the Death of the late King *James* the II. had stiled, and caused himself to be proclaimed King of *England &c.* Nor could it be suppos'd, howsoever irritated both Houses of Parliament were against each other in Defence of their Particular Rights and Priviledges, that when the Publick welfare was so nearly concern'd, they would not quit their Civil Feuds, and concur with each other in their Mutual Defence and Security. Accordingly the STAFF and his Adherents press'd the Quick Passage of Two Bills through their House, for the Ends abovemention'd, in Hopes that the Court would make good their Promises, no doubt, and of being furnish'd with Mony to buy the M——st——r of the R——ll's Place, but the Accident of the Kings Death who liv'd only long enough to sign those and other Bills into Acts, prevented, if not Excus'd the one from making good the word that was given, and hindred the other from being at Liberty to charge them with Breach of Faith.

At

At the late Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, the STAFF who still held the Chair, was not at a loss what Countenance to put on; but to ingratiate himself, with those that had the first Places in her Majesty's Favour, be-thought himself of New Projects and Contrivances. He had before, as has been observed, by his Emissaries given out that the Deceased King had another Succession in View than that of the Princess of *Denmark*, and nothing could be more proper at this Juncture than to revive and give a New Publication to this false and scandalous Report. Wherefore, as he always made his Court to Men of Letters and Liberal Education, whose narrow Circumstances might readily engage them in his Service, so he was not to seek for an Unfortunate Gentlemen at this Time of Day, who through the Speciousness of the Relation, that had the Resemblance of Truth, would dress it out in the most frightful Colours; tho' how he was rewarded afterwards by the very Man that set him at Work will appear in its due Place.

Dr. *Drake* was the Person who was pitch'd upon for this Act of Policy, nor could

could the STAFF have thought of a Gentleman more equal to such an Undertaking, and more willing to go through with it. For his Aversion to all the Measures taken by King *William* heightened by some Disappointments he had met with from the Ministry during that Prince's Reign, made him very easy to beleive any Thing that might be of Prejudice to his Royal Character, and therefore he accepted the Offer and took upon him to write a Book for that End called, *the History of the last Parliament*, with a Pamphlet entitled, *the Source of our present Fears &c.* Herein it was represented after large Encomia upon the then Reigning Ministry, and the Members of both Houses that oppos'd the Court Measures in the Preceding Administration, ' That the King had nothing less in his ' Intentions, than to leave the Crown ' by Right of Inheritance to Queen ' *Anne*, and that it had been concerted ' between him and his Cabinet Council, to postpone her Majesty's Claim, ' to that of the next Successor. It was ' also suggested that Papers were found ' in the Kings Closet after his Decease ' that manifested and evinced this pre-
tended

‘ tended Scheme. ” Whereupon, tho’ the STAFFS Design was, by these bold and opprobrious Assertions urg’d and push’d forward to have the House of Commons, (amongst whom he had a Great Majority that Voted as he was pleased to dictate to them) upon an Enquiry after the Conduct of the preceding Government; the House of Lords cross’d in upon the Scent, and out of a just Regard to the Honour of His Deceas’d Majesty, Order’d a Committee to inspect the King’s Papers, who made their Report, that the Insinuation abovemention’d, *was false scandalous and villanous, &c.* Moreover to do Justice to the Name of that Dead Prince they conven’d Dr. *Drake*, who upon Examination before them made a Slight Defence and was order’d to be Prosecuted; tho’ upon Tryal to which he that set him at Work left him, according to wonted Practice, he was afterwards acquitted.

These brisk Resolutions in the House of Peers, wholly Still’d and hush’d the Cry that was just begun to be raised among the Commons, but the *Staff* in Requital for it, and out of Revenge for his Plots being rendred abortive, so stirr’d

stirr'd up the Coals of Dissention between both Houses, as to make several Good Bills be lost by his Means ; that were sent down to the House of Commons for their Concurrence ; and the last Session of that Parliament, and (wherein the Bill against Occasional Conformity which he himself had advis'd and promoted the Bringing in of, was rendred unsuccessful by his Means) ended in nothing else but Litigations at ferences.

When now, the Queen out of a just Consideration of the PURSE's high Deserts, whom as yet the Tyes of Friendship that blinded him from seeing the Faults he was unwilling to espye, kept entirely in the Interests of the STAFF, made him Solicitor General ; in which Post he acted as became one that Consulted the Honour of the Sovereign, without depressing the Liberties of the Subject. After which she called a new Parliament, that again for want of a due Insight into what he aim'd at by the Acquisition of that Dignity, made Choice of the STAFF for their *Sp—r*. Thus he had it in his Hands once more to give Wings to his Ambition, and make other Efforts to attain that Confidence

dence at Court, which he had hitherto not thought fit to be too percipitate in worming himself into. He saw how deservedly the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanced to that Title for his Services the preceding Campaign in *Flanders*, and the Lord High Treasurer, the Earl of *Godolphin* held the First Posts of Honour and Trust there, and was so taken with the Sight of, and fawning Deference that was paid to, them in those High Stations, that he was resolved, maugre that Haughtiness of Soul that was too full of his own Deserts to have any tolerable Liking for those of others, to be in the Number of their Dependents, by which the Avenues of Preferment would be open to him, and give him an Opportunity of Supplanting his Benefactors. For tho' *he had some Men's Persons in Admiration because of Advantage*, He had a Real value for no Man Exclusive of his own Profit; and as Love and Envy can never take up their Residence in the same Soul, concerning the same Object, so the Office of the first Minister was too inviting not to make him entertain Invidious Conceptions of that Dignity, and being brought to Envy him that Possess'd it, and

to be very Solicitous of obtaining it for himself.

He knew very well how to make his Addresses to them, and after what manner to get into their nearest Confidence, for he was appriz'd of means from the Occasional Conformity Bills, being again brought into the House of Commons, which Bill was partly design'd as a Touch Stone to try what Mettle the Courtiers were made of, or whether they were Sterling Churchmen as they gave themselves out to be. He was also appriz'd of their Knowledge of the Tendency of that Bill at that Juncture, when Peoples Minds were under Apprehensions of the Repealing the Toleration Act, and that tho' their Education would not suffer them openly to oppose it, yet the Interest of the Kingdom required that they should no ways disoblige the *Dissenters* and their Friends, who at that Time were the Money'd, and might prevent the Loans that were thought necessary to be had for taking the Field earlier than the Enemy. This he acquainted those Noble Lords with, as also with his being capable of clogging the Bill so by the Agency of his Friends that it should never pass. Nor did the STAFF fail of making good his Word, for he so negotiated with his Creatures in the House,

as to make them believe that the Peers who had rejected it before, would never give their Concurrence to it unless they Tack'd it to a Money Bill, which they could not refuse their Consent to. But this was the Sole Cause of its being lost once more, for when it was propos'd to be Tack'd, many that were Tooth and Nail for it before, gave their Votes against it, and tho' it was sent up to the Lords, it was done with such an indifference, that their Lordships had little else to do with it, than to fling it out at a Second Reading, because of their Attempt to force it upon them.

I should have told the Reader before, that as an Earnest of this future Service, he had the Promissary Grant of one of the Principal Secretaries of States Places, which was made good to him by the Removal of the Earl of *Nottingham*, and Enabled him to introduce some of his Bosome Friends likewise into the Court, as Sir *Thomas Mansel* (now Lord) who succeeded Sir *Edward Seymour* as Comptroller of the Household, and *Henry St. John* Esq; (now Lord *Bolingbroke*) who supplied the Place of Secretary of War, in the Room of Mr. *Blaithwait*. Sir *Simon Hartcourt* (now

Lord) was also advanced to the Post of Attorney General.

These Changes, and the Desertion of so many Members that were thought immoveably steady, in the Cause which was then called that of the Church and Country, soured many Peoples Tempers to a great Degree, in so much that the Pulpits began to sound with the Danger of the Church, and the Clergy to exert themselves upon all Occasions, against Hypocrisy and Lukewarmness in Matters of Religion. Which not being Criminal the STAFF could not well animadvert upon in a Judicial Way, without the Appearance of those Complaints in Print. He therefore so work'd it about by his Emissaries behind the Curtain, that a most Excellent Pamphlet was written by Dr. Drake and Mr. Pooley, called the *Memorial of the Church of England*, wherein Matters were carried at a high Rate, and the Queen accus'd of being Partial to such as favour'd the *Dissenters*, and of making Choice of a Ministry that were altogether in their Interest. But the Persons who wrote it, tho' put upon it by his means were too wise to let any one into the Knowledge of the Real Authors but themselves, so that

that after he had in Vain beat the Bush for a Discovery, and taken up *William Shippen* Esq; for running him and his Messengers off the Scent, without any other Effect than being laugh'd at, he contented himself with causing Dr. *Drake* to be apprehended, and bound over to be Prosecuted upon bare Suspicion, (tho' the Warrant against him run upon Oath,) and Wheedling another Person who was in Custody for a Trifling Matter, into a Confession of Writing the Case of the said *Memorial* fairly Stated &c. and contrary to the most solemn Assurances, that such a Confession should be of no Prejudice to him, with bringing him to a Tryal at the Queen's Bench Bar, the Consequences of which to his and the poor undone Gentleman's Disgrace, will appear upon Record.

As for Dr. *Drake*, what Resentments are due to the Staff from the learned World on his Account, the Death of so Great and Valuable a Man, to whom the Republick of Letters owed so much, and were in Expectation of Owing more, will sufficiently make appear, since the Violence of the Prosecution which it was not doubted would have ended in an ignominious Punishment, hurried his
Spirits

Spirits into a High Fever that Ended with the Loss of his Life.

All this while ; the PURSE who was under an Obligation of carrying on what Informations were sent him from the Crown by Vertue of his Office, acted no otherwise than in a Manner that was agreeable to his Duty He indeed pleaded as his Breviate directed him, as all of that Profession will to the best of their Skill, be the Merits of the Cause of never so good or bad a Complexion ; but yet he so behaved, as to deal above Board, and to give Proofs of his Honesty to the Accused, while he endeavoured to make good the Accusation. So great a Difference was there between the Sincerity of the One, and the Collusive Practices of the Other, that tho' the *Purse* by Dint of Eloquence and Strength of Argument made the Guiltless appear faulty, and caus'd them to be found so, yet the *Staff* was altogether Blame worthy who led him into the Belief of their Guilt when he knew them to be innocent.

So much for Prosecutions under the *Staffs* Administration, till we come to see him in the Exercise of another Office, and like a Cardinals Horse with his

Fiocco

Fiocco upon him. Let us now View him in his Endeavours to weaken those Hands that gave him Strength, and to give them a Cast out of their High Posts who introduced him into his. The Reader has already seen by what means he insinuated himself into Court, and is to be told now upon what Grounds he was removed from it.

The STAFF thinking himself after this *Coup d' eclat* so Riveted in the good Affection of the Queen his Mistress, that nothing could shake him, as indeed he was very much in her good Opinion, for there are few or no Princes but are Subject to the Laws of Humanity, and liable to think better of some Sycophants than they deserve, gave way to his Ambition, which suggested to him that he was capable of Filling the Place of Premier Minister. He would willingly if he could have done it with safety, have acquiesc'd in the Generals keeping his Post Exclusive of the *Treasurer*, but they were so engaged to stand and fall by One another, thro' the Means of Alliances and other Considerations, that he found himself under a necessity of making his Attack on both at one and the same Time. But how to carry on his Approaches so as no Discovery should be made before the Mines were ready to take Fire, was the Consideration

deration which chiefly employ'd him. He, had before this, by Vertue of his Interest, brought in a She Relation of his, (who but for that Part of his Family's Blood that flow'd in her Veins was every Way worthy of that Service) as a Dresser to her Majesty, which was done on Purpose to have an Eye upon the D——s of M——ough, who from her Attendance on that Princess from her Cradle, was ever held in the Highest Esteem by her. For he was not ignorant of the seeming Impossibility to displace the Husband, while the Wife continued in her best Graces, and that a Lady who was always with the Queen in her closest Retirements, would of Course, have a greater Ascendant over her, than any Favourite whatsoever of another Sex. This Kinswoman therefore, who bating what has been said before, was possess'd of most Excellent Talents, and form'd by her Method of Living to excite Benevolence towards her in the best of Sovereigns, was so Instructed, or rather abused by his Subtle, and Plausible Insinuations, that no Opportunitys were let slip, of setting forth the STAFFS Loyalty, and Concern for his Mistress's Honour and Interest, at the same Time as the Power of the Two Great Men just
 mention'd

mention'd was represented as possible to be mischievous in its Consequences, I dare say, the good Gentlewoman believ'd him, when in a Pathetick manner he laid before her, what Hazards, the Queen was encompass'd with under their Administration, especially when he touch'd upon the *Danger of the Church*, which he but a Year or Two before had been very vigorous in making appear to be an Idle Story, by his Prosecutions. Nor had the Success fallen short of the Design, since her Majesty grew daily more and more wean'd from the good Opinion she had hitherto entertain'd of the General's and Treasurer's Conduct, For the Cause of Complaint against them, for wholly engrossing their Prince's Favour was so craftily enforced and maintain'd, that her Majesty had form'd a Resolution to get quit of her pretended Governors, which had been put in Execution a Day or Two after, had not an unforeseen Accident fall'n out, that Turn'd the Tables upon him that was assur'd of his Game, and was already fingering the Publick Cash in Imagination.

An unlucky Discovery spoil'd all, for while some Body, (and no Body else
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could

could do it,) was Transmitting the best Concerted Measures for finishing the War at one stroke that ever were fix'd upon by the Siege of *Toulon*, and the Reduction of that Important Fortrefs and Sea Port, because it was the Duke of *M* —'s Project ; the STAFF, made the other Scheme of no use to himself, and found himself tumbled down Headlong from all his Chimerical Structure of Immense Riches and Favour, and Excluded from that Royal Presence, which he had made it his Endeavour wholly to deprive others of. Thus was the STAFF again reduced to a Private Station, and, Thanks to a certain Persons close Mouth, who chose rather to die than to open it, that he was left at Liberty to enjoy even the Comforts of that. For tho' the Law could not take hold of him, the Peoples suspicions did, and justly too, since it is not reasonable to Judge, that one retain'd in a Masters Service could have a secret of that Nature entrusted with him, contrary to his Masters Knowledge.

This sudden Change of Affairs brings us again to a View of what the *Purse* did upon occasion of it, and here we are to be made acquainted with the great Prevalence which the Tyes of Friendship had
over

over the Engagements of Profit. The STAFF is no looner removed, but the PURSE Sympathizes in his Disgrace, and thinks himself unjustly treated in the Person of him that is his other Self. He can be guilty of no Sinister Intentions in his own Soul, and therefore cannot believe any Machinations of an Evil Tendency can be formed in his. Wherefore tho' Courted by those whom necessity compell'd to be his, Pretended Friends, Enemies, to keep Possession of his Post, he, as did also the Lord JOHN BULL of his, he made a Voluntary Resignation of, and Sacrificed more than 4000 Pounds *per Ann.* to shew that nothing should stand in Competition with his Regard to the Vindication of a Man whom in his Wounded Reputation, he thought his own to be a Sufferer.

Yet notwithstanding this unexpected Disaster, the STAFF had another Bisk in his Sleeve to Play the set out with yet, and his Kinswoman at Court who thought him the most abused Gentleman in the World, left no Stone unturn'd to reinstate him in her Majesty's Favour, which none but she was capable of doing, and for which he has required her by blasting her good Name in Scanda-

ious Libels since. Accordingly, after she had been too hard for all the Lords that press'd the Queen for her Removal from Court, and had render'd their Application to her Majesty for that End, as derogatory to her Royal Prerogative, and Invasive of the Rights that even Mistresses of Private Families have of chusing their own Servants; after she had artfully, and with great Strength of Reason, laid before her Sovereign the great Deference that was owing to her high Title and Dignity: In a Word after she had represented his Accusers, who thought it their due to hold their Places for their Lives, independent of Her that gave them, she obtain'd of the Queen, who could deny her nothing, his Admission to Court in private, that he might speak in his own Justification.

From hence it was, that the Queen who had before complain'd in one of her Speeches, against the Malice of some People that alledg'd the Church to be in Danger under her Administration, was to believe it to be so: From hence that he found frequent Opportunitys of Poisoning her Majesty's Ears with Fears and Jealousies, when there was no other

ther Foundation, but his immoderate Thirst of bearing Rule over Her, and the whole Nation? From hence, that all the Victories and Conquests of her Fleets and Armies, were of no other use to them that Conducted 'em, and led 'em forth to Hers and their immortal Glory, than to be brought as so many Arguments of their being laid aside, as shall be fully proved in the sequel of this History.

During these Transactions another Parliament having been called, which was chiefly composed of such Members as were ready to go into the Court Measures ; the PURSE against whom an Obscure Person was put up for a Candidate, at a Borough which for many Elections had made Choice of him for its Representative was returned. But as the Contrary Party knew what Weight and Influence such a finish'd Patriot must necessarily have in the House, it was concerted amongst his Enemies, that his Opponent who had been fairly out-number'd by several Votes, should Petition against his Election as undue. In Pursuance of which a Hearing came on at the Bar of the House, where, tho' it appear'd, that no
 Person

Person was more regularly chosen than the sitting Member, the Majority ran High against him, and the Petitioner was declared in his Place. How the PURSE behav'd, and shew'd himself of an even an Gallant Deportment during the whole Debate which lasted from 12 at Noon till Two the next Morning, will appear by the most Excellent Speech which he made before he withdrew when the House came to a Division, and which it would be a very great Act of Injustice, not to insert Word for Word, as he gave it utterance.

‘ Whatever the Determination of this
 ‘ House may be, *said He*, this I am sure
 ‘ of, and it must be admitted, that I
 ‘ am duly elected for the Borough of *A-*
 ‘ *bingdon*, as ever any Man was.

‘ Had it been the Pleasure of this
 ‘ House to have Construed the Char-
 ‘ ter, under which this Election is
 ‘ made, according to the natural and
 ‘ plain Words of it, as the Inhabitants
 ‘ have always understood it. In such a
 ‘ Sense all former Parliaments have fre-
 ‘ quently expounded it. Had you de-
 ‘ clared the Right of Election to be in
 ‘ those Persons, who have without any
 ‘ Interruptions,

‘ Interruption, exercised it for 150
 ‘ Years, you could not have heard it in-
 ‘ sisted, that I had not the Majority.
 ‘ Even as you have determin’d the
 ‘ Right, my Majority is still unquestion-
 ‘ able: No Gentleman with Reason,
 ‘ can disprove my Assertion, whatever
 ‘ Reason he may have to refuse me
 ‘ his Vote. You have been truly infor-
 ‘ med, the Petitioner on closing the Poll,
 ‘ declared *he did not come thither with any*
 ‘ *Prospect or Hopes of Success.*

‘ So stupid then was I, as not to com-
 ‘ prehend the meaning of those Words;
 ‘ I would do Him Justice, I really be-
 ‘ lieve he himself was not, at that
 ‘ Time, let into the secret.

‘ Any Opposition may give a Handle
 ‘ to a Petition, no matter for the Justice
 ‘ of it, Power will maintain it.

‘ Whoever sent him on such an Er-
 ‘ rand; What mean and contemptible
 ‘ Notions must he entertain of the then
 ‘ Ensuing Parliament? He must sup-
 ‘ pose them capable of the basest Acti-
 ‘ ons, of being Aw’d and Influenc’d by
 ‘ Menaces or Promises, and to prosti-
 ‘ tute their Consciences at the Word of
 ‘ Command.

‘ Had

‘ Had there been such a Parliament
 ‘ Elected, and I declared not duely E-
 ‘ lected, I should then have left my Place
 ‘ with a Compassion for the Unfortunate
 ‘ Friends that stay’d behind me. Who-
 ‘ ever could have framed such a Project
 ‘ to himself, must undoubtedly have
 ‘ wish’d for, perhaps have wanted such
 ‘ a Parliament.

‘ He must have been a Person, the
 ‘ most abandon’d Wretch in the World,
 ‘ who had long quitted all Notions of
 ‘ Right and Wrong, all Sense of Truth
 ‘ and Justice, of Honour and Consci-
 ‘ ence.

‘ Whatever his dark Purposes were, it
 ‘ is our Happiness and the Nations,
 ‘ that they were entirely disappointed in
 ‘ the Choice of this Parliament.

‘ I cannot directly Point him out,
 ‘ but whoever he was, I have so much
 ‘ Charity, as sincerely to wish he may
 ‘ feel and be truly sensible of the Hon-
 ‘ our and Impartial Justice of a * *British*
 ‘ Parliament.

‘ The

* Here he Summ’d up the Poll on both sides, and demon-
 strated that the Council for the Petition, had left him the
 Majority of Two Votes, and had added several unquestiona-
 ble Votes to his own Poll.

‘ The Petition charges me Personal-
 ‘ ly with many indirect Practices;
 ‘ But no Attempt has been made to
 ‘ prove any Thing of that Kind.

‘ As for the indirect Practices char-
 ‘ ged on my Agents, I had no Agents;
 ‘ I knew of no Opposition till the Morn-
 ‘ ing of the Election, nor had the least
 ‘ Apprehension of any. I thought no
 ‘ Agent necessary to promote my In-
 ‘ terest, nor had I employ’d any Per-
 ‘ son whatsoever to solícite for me;
 ‘ But what Solicitation, what Mena-
 ‘ ces and Promises have been used a-
 ‘ gainst me, and by whom, are but too
 ‘ well known to too many.

Thus was this most Excellent Man,
 whom it would have been an Honour
 to the House of Commons to have con-
 tinued as a Member, thrown out of it;
 and thus was a meer Abjéct of a Brew-
 er, that knew nothing of the Consti-
 tution of the Kingdom made one of
 the Keepers of the Liberties of the Peo-
 ple, when at the same Time he knew
 not how to keep his own Cash Book:
 While a Gentleman of as Antient a
 Family as any in *Britain* was excluded
 from his Just Rights of Vindicating
 F our

our Laws and Immunities, which none knew better how to defend, to make Room for a Fellow that was of much such another Capacity as one of his own Dray Horses.

But the MITRE had a far greater Deference and Respect pay'd to his Character, for he did not only sit in Convocation as a Reverend Member thereof but had the Honour afterwards to be distinguish'd by being chosen their Prolocutor; Which Office he Executed with that Intrepidity and Vigilance, Constancy, and Fidelity, as to shew himself not only equal to, but far Superior to most of his Predecessors: For he stedfastly adhered to the Preservation of the Rights of the Inferior Clergy, and not falling short in his Duty to the Fathers of the Church, whom he was for paying a strict Obedience to, in all Lawful matters, continued a shining Advocate while he sat in the Chair for the Sons of it. And, if thro' the Luke-warmness and Pretended Moderation of some of his Brethren in the Lower House, who expected Preferment from the Upper, what her Majesty recommended to their Consideration met with great Difficulties and Obstructions,

ons, it cannot be imputed to him, that did all he could to bring them to a Compliance with her Majesty's most gracious Messages, but must be laid at some Persons Doors, who under the Veil of Moderation prosecuted Heats and Animosities in their Debates, and render'd all their Consultations for the security of the Establish'd Religion fruitless and of no Effect.

In the mean Time, tho' little or nothing was done in Convocation, that had any Tendency to the Advancement of the Church's Interest, the Parliament, without any Intention to enter upon Religious Affairs, did it to their Hands for them.

For as it has been said before, the STAFF, who had no other Stratagem to recover his Credit, than a pretended Zeal and Concern for the Honour of the Establish'd Priesthood, foresaw that no Artifices were capable of doing him Service, but such as had a Retrospect that way ; so he knew that the Ministry were no otherways to be outed from the Power they were possess'd of, than by making the Nation believe they were for bringing in new Innovations in matters of Religion, as

well as Policy. Having felt the Pulse of the Queen, which he found by his Confidant and Kinswoman, to beat high and be very Sanguine and Hearthy, for the Rights of the Clergy and Her own Prerogative, he look'd out for a Person who was fearless enough to deliver them from the Pulpit upon solemn Occasions, which he by his Emisfaries had dealt about from the Press and verbal Discourses.

It will be needless to point out who this Person was, or to look into the Merits of the Cause he took upon him to defend. Both the Man and the sudden Turn of Affairs which happen'd thereupon, are so well known as to be in every ones Mouth; We shall therefore without looking into the Particulars of the most Impolitick Tryal that ensued thereupon, only take Notice, that the STAFF who set the Doctor upon Preaching, in Defiance of the Gentlemen then at Helm, found Means to have him called in Question for it, and that by Way of *Impeachment*; When, had he been prosecuted in a Common Way, and deliver'd over to the Attorney General, without any Pompous Formality, as was afterwards made Use

Use of, the Ministry could not have fail'd of standing their Ground, and the suppos'd Criminal of meeting with a proper Censure from the Ordinary Form of Justice.

But a Parade was to be made, or the Populace could never be work'd up to a Heat of Temper capable of inflaming them to a Dislike of their Superiors; Therefore Mr. *Dolben* who was a needy Man, and made his Court to Preferment at any Rate, was look'd upon of a nature that would not fail of pushing home the Complaint. To be as Brief as possible, those in the Administration took this Act of Indiscretion as done out of Zeal for their Service, and accordingly gave into the Proposal by themselves and their Friends of carrying Things so high as they went in the Doctors Tryal; Whereat the PURSE who assisted as his Chief Advocate, so distinguish'd himself by his Strength of Reason and Force of Expression, that tho' the Ministry obtain'd their Ends in the Condemnation of the Doctrines, the Preacher came off with an Easy Sentence, and the Queen, who conceiv'd her Prerogative to be struck at by that Tryal, and was
present

present at it, during its Continuance by the Contrivance of her the Favourite, was prevail'd upon to give Ear to the *Staff's*, Representations; Which had ne'r taken Effect, had not he prevail'd with the Friends to the Doctor, among whom Mr. *Br——ley*, was the most Hearty and made the Motion, that the Commons would be present at the Tryal as a House, which they could not be, without Erecting Scaffolds in *Westminster Hall*, by which that was made a National Concern, that would otherwise have been a Private.

Nor, was the MITRE as well as the PURSE, without his share in the management of the Defence that was then made on the Part of the Accused, who, tho' of Firmness enough to abide the Tryal, was not Master of Arguments sufficient to go through with his Defence in it, without that Prelate's and another of the same Orders Assistance; Which as it was freely given, in the Times of the greatest Emergency, will, it is not doubted be as freely acknowledg'd on the Part of the Doctor, who is so ingenious as not to disown the Helps he receiv'd from the Advocates of Religion, and unlimited Loyalty on that
solemn

solemn Occasion. The sudden Changes that were the Result of this struggle between the Contenders for *Indefeasible Right*, and *unlimited Obedience*, and the Champions for *Resistance* of the Supreme Power, in some necessary Cases are so fresh in every ones Memory, that it will be an Act of Superogation to recite them. Be it sufficient that the STAFF was thereby elevated and raised up to the very Pinnacle of the most Towering Ambition, and those who continued in the strictest Tyes of Friendship with him, and were yet blind to all his selfish Views and Designs, as near as could be to the Throne without intercepting the Beams of Majesty whose Rays were all to Centre upon him.

The PURSE had the Broad Seal given him, the Lord *John Bull* was put into the Possession of the Office of S——ry of State, the *Mitre* was prefer'd to the Deanery of *Ch——C——* in *O——d*; but the Dr. who had richly deserved a better Notice, by many a wearisome Gallop and Trot with his White Prauncer, and had by his Appearing in the several Countries he pass'd through in his way to *Wales*, and had brought
over

over vast Numbers to vote in the Elections for new Members to serve in Parliament, was put off with a promise of succeeding to St. *Andrews*, when vacated by the then Incumbent, who had been made a Bishop, with Leave to hold it, in Commendam for 3 Years.

The Parliament was scarce assembled, and found to be such as would Answer the Desires of the STAFF upon all Emergencies, but he that held his Place jointly with 4 other Persons in Commission at first, had the Ensigns of that Office wholly and solely consigned over to him. Which being put in Possession of, Happy was that Noble Family, that could form Alliances with his. In his Hands were all the Issues of Power, and Streams of Wealth; To him was every one under an indispensable necessity of making application that petition'd the Throne, or of obtaining any Favour at Court; and on him were the Eyes of all such fix'd and placed, that had any Hopes of meeting with the Rewards of past Services, or of being in a Condition of doing any for the Time to Come.

Not

Not, that he did not arrive at this Height of Preferment by other Mens Merit, since the Lord JOHN BULL's Discovery of *Guis*——d's Negotiations with *France* by way of *Portugal*, for which the Assassin confess'd, *That since he could not reach his Heart, he attempted that of one he had reason to think dearest to him*, hurried him, as it were, to it: For it was never intended, what hasty Steps soever he made towards the chief Minister's Place, that he should have been so precipitately advanced to the Dignity of an E——le and L — d H——gh T ——r, had not the Congratulations made him, in pursuance of the Order of the H —— of C ——m ——ns, by their *Speaker*, upon his Recovery from a Wound, (which, if more fatal to him, had been less to the Nation,) almost push'd her late Majesty upon making that unlucky Experiment.

Great Interest at Court is generally productive of great Alliances, which the *STAFF* took care not to neglect for the Preservation of himself (in Case that the Tables should be turn'd once more against him) and the Aggrandizement of his Family. He was too well appriz'd of the Revolutions

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and Changes which in Process of Time frequently fall out in all Administrations; and therefore to guard himself against all future Accidents, married his eldest Daughter to the presumptive Heir of one of the most ancient and most considerable Earl's in *Scotland*, and his youngest to a Lord, who by Right of Inheritance, had one of the best Estates, and upon the Decease of his Father, will be one of the first Peers in *England*: By which two Acts of Dexterity and Cunning, he branched out his, and had his Geneology Blood not only mix'd with the Families of the *H—s* and *O—s*, but through their means joyning Streams with that of *Bruce* and *Plantaginet*. For the last of which Illustrious Intermarriages he gratify'd the Guardian of the young *L—d* with a Translation to a more valuable Bish—rick, tho' he has not, as it is said, to this Day, made good the Conditions of the Matrimonial Contract; but continues to with-hold 2000*l.* of the Lady's Fortune on Account of her Decease.

What Grounds there are for such a Report, must be left to their Judgment who are more conversant with
his

his Method of making Payments; tho' this is most certain, that his profuse way of gaining over Dependents, disabled him, before he was possess'd of the *STAFF*, from making every Payment regular. But the *STAFF* was in his Hands now, as the Saying is, and he lost no Time in making use of it; For, as by affiancing his Daughters, he obtain'd incredible Advantages, so by marrying his Son, some time after to the greatest Heiress in the Kingdom, He almost strengthen'd himself to such a Degree, as to make it impossible to shake him.

How this last Match was made up, Prudence and Caution forbids us to relate; but if some People speak true, such Measures were taken to bring it about, as were not altogether of a Piece with Honour and Justice. Be that as it will, none knew better how to varnish it over, and give it a fair Appearance, than he that first set it on Foot; and however, he fell short of making his Promise good concerning a certain Tryal in the House of Peers for a vast Estate between two Cousen Germans, he made good the Opinion which those that knew him intimately well, ever had of him. But to look back-

ward a little towards the Persons, whose Vindication is chiefly aim'd at in this little History, (*viz*) the *Mitre* and the *Purse*: The first, whose Dignities in the Church, tho' held by all to be deserving of much greater, were considerable enough to make him equal to many that were the Fathers of it, contented himself with the Station wherein he was placed, and would not have exchang'd it for the Episcopal Chair, as he did sometime after, at the Importunities of such as were for providing fit Persons to be Successors to the Apostles, had it not been for the Concern he had for the Propagation of the establish'd Faith, and the Measures he suspected to be in Agitation amongst some of the same Order in Opposition to the Purity of its Doctrines.

His Care for the well Government of the Church, made him only yield to their Persuasions of being one of the Heads of it, under her most Gracious Sovereign, who had too great a Knowledge of his Piety and Learning, from a long Attendance on her as one of her Chaplains, not to be earnest with him for his Acceptance of her Offer. And the *PURSE*'s Abilities, which he had exerted

exerted in every Station he had yet been placed in, had rendred his extraordinary Merits so conspicuous, in the Eyes of the Sovereign, that, without Application to her from any Recommender, without any previous Suit in his Favour from the *STAFF*, or elsewhere, she call'd him to be an Ornament to the highest Post, that had left a distinguishing Lustre upon Employments of a lower Nature. She had seen him, Maugre all the prevailing Interest of Power and Authority, openly, and in the Face of numerous Opposers, contending for the Prerogatives of the Sovereign, and the Liberties of the Subject. She had heard him sedate and untterrify'd by the greatest and most august Appearance in all Christendom, assert, and stand by the Laws of Christianity: In a Word, her Majesty, from the Testimony of her Eyes and Ears, that had been Witnesses of his Zeal and Alacrity in carrying on, and conducting a Cause, wherein he was sure to meet with so many Difficulties and Reproaches, found her self in Justice to his Service, to her Self, and Country, indispensibly obliged to make him Preside in her Supream Court of Judicature. Where, how he demean'd him-
self

self from his first Acceptance of the Seals to his late Surrender of them ; His irreproachable Conduct may defy the Tongues of the most outrageous Enemies to declare ; This worthy Patriot having a just Title to put the same Question, as the Prophet *Samuel* did, at his ceasing to be a Judge over *Israel*, without any Imputation of Presumption, (*viz.*) *Behold here I am, witness against me before the Lord, and before his Anointed. Whose Ox have I taken? Or whose Ass have I taken? Or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? Or from whose Hand have I received any Bribe to blind mine Eyes therewith, and I will restore it him?*

But the *Purse's* Incorruptness of proceeding in the Discharge of his Office, will more properly be taken notice of in another Place. To return therefore to the Conduct of the *STAFF*. Having form'd Alliances for the Support of his own Family, his chief Concern was to break and disjoint those of others. But first, before he would Article under Hand with the Enemy for a separate Peace, in Breach of the Publick Faith, and in Violation of his Royal Mistress's Honour, he bethought himself of Ways
and

and Means to render his Predecessor odious to the People. Accordingly, his Creatures were set at work to declaim in general Terms against the Frauds and Abuses committed in the several Offices under him, as the Customs, Excise, Victualling, &c. by which means he would have it in his Power, not only to reflect upon the late Treasurer in the Choice of such Commissioners, and their Officers; but to make Vacancies with the better Graces, and to fill them up with his own Dependents.

The Plot took Effect in the best manner he could have desir'd it; and a Committee having discover'd several Mismanagements and Misapplications of Publick Money, pav'd the Way for a New Commission of *taking and stating the Publick Accounts*, &c. which had been laid aside for some Years, because thought of great Expence to the Nation to a very little Purpose. But the People were to be cajol'd and drawn into high Conceptions of the New *STAFF's* Integrity, by their casting an Odium upon the Old; and the greatest Part of 35 Millions was to be voted unaccounted for, that the Querimonious Commissioners of Accounts might have where-
with

with to still their Complaints against the present Management.

Representations and Reports were drawn up very thick in pursuance of this Scheme; and not only the late Treasurer was said to have plunder'd the Nation, but the General was call'd in Question, and charg'd with deducting two and a half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops in the *British* Service, and several other mean and ungenerous Practices. But their not bringing either to Justice, tho' the House had order'd the *last* to have an Information brought against him, the Court of *Exchequer* against the Attorney General, gave People, (howsoever willing to believe them Criminal,) reason to suspect they had but slender Proof to make good his Allegations.

In the mean time, the Queen having declar'd from the Throne, that the Negotiations of Peace were begun between her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and those from the States General on the one Part, and Persons of the same Character from *France* and *Spain*, on the other, the Emperor continuing to persist in his Refusal to enter into no Treaty without a previous Declaration of the Surrender
of

of the *Spanish* Dominions in *Europe* and the *West Indies* to the House of *Austria*: The *STAFF*'s next Project was, by his Emissaries, to insinuate the great Advantages of the ensuing Determination of the War, and the Profits, by way of Commerce, that would arise to the *British* Nation by it, which, with Persons ready prepared to give Ear to it, upon many valuable Considerations, it was not difficult to accomplish.

For it was very natural for Gentlemen that had been long harass'd in their Estates by a *Consuming Land War*, to entertain the Prospect of an approaching Peace with Tokens of the greatest Contentment and Satisfaction; especially when they had it from the Queen's own Mouth, that it should be very advantageous to our Friends and Allies; which, after many ample Declarations from the Throne, that their Interests should be inseparable from her own, it could not enter into their Thoughts that her Majesty could be induced to recede from. But the Artifices of the Courtiers are such as to impose upon the Sovereign, and this good, this credulous Princess, was work'd up by *STAFF*, to Sentiments quite contrary

trary to what she had before made Profession of, and was persuaded while the Treaty was in Agitation, to abandon her Allies, and give Orders to her New General, the Duke of *Ormond*, to withdraw the Forces under his Command from the Confederate Troops, which ended in a Peace exclusive of the Emperor and Empire, for the Restitution of whose Legal Rights, the War was at first begun.

The *Dutch* indeed, after they had held firm to their Resolutions of abiding by their Engagements to the Common Cause ; after they had receiv'd the News of several Thousands of their Natural born Subjects sacrificed by that fatal separation, at the Battle of *Denain*, and been huff'd into cooler Thoughts by the E. of S——d, whose Memorials were the Pipes thro' which the *STAFF* convey'd his bitter Decoctions, (which their Losses oblig'd them to swallow,) entred into the same Agreement with *France* ; but were more cautious of coming to Terms with *Spain*, from the manifest Advantages they had stipulated for themselves with *Great-Britain*, whose Merchants, without any Regard to the very Letter of the Treaty, they had

had oppress'd with fresh and unwarrantable Imposts.

How the *PURSE* Exerted himself during the foremention'd Negotiations, which were kept secret from him, in every other Respect, than in being Communicated to the Cabinet and the Privy Council, will most fully be display'd in the Execution of his Office as C——r, where he was employ'd after a much better manner than the *STAFF*, whom Education, had yet made him have a strict Regard for, at the same Time as he knew him turning Deserter from the Principles which he pretended to be attach'd to from his first flinging off the Principles imbibed by it. This Noble Lord, howsoever traduced, by a Wretch, whom the greatest Infamy cannot keep from being an Associate to the greatest of *Tricksters* and *Betrayers*, was of too discerning a Genius not to see, that the Secrecy the *STAFF* took in his *Messages* and little *Envoyships*, which were always imparted to, and bestow'd on his Favourites and Dependents, such as A——r M——re Esq; Mr. *Thomas H——r——y*, &c. without any Previous Communication of the Purport of

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them to him, or the Lord *John Bull*, who were the chief Persons at the Helm, next to him that was supreme, and therefore in Reasoning the Case with him, took the Opportunity of telling him, “ That their mutual Confidence in one another ought to be the
 “ Result of embarking together in the
 “ same Measures, and of being actuated by the same Publick Spirit for
 “ the Advancement of the Publick
 “ Good.” *To which they added,* “ That
 “ to remove all Grounds of Jealousies
 “ between them which had been unhappily occasion’d by his daring Genius, and the masterly Enterprizes
 “ he was always ready to go upon of
 “ his own Head, it would be very
 “ friendly in him to let them come in
 “ for their Turn of conversing with
 “ State Affairs, since otherwise, they
 “ might be, in the Stations of Statesmen, reputed strangers to Politicks.”
 Such an unexpected Request, put the *STAFF* to a stand; however, since his Familiarity with Lord *John Bull*, and the many Bottles they had drank together without any Symptoms of Discontent, it was readily agreed, that he should have proper Credentials to discourse

course with the Ministry, and unravel the Design of the *French* King. But Lord! how did this Ingenious and Quickfighted Nobleman stand amazed, and overcharg'd with Speculations, when he got into the Depth of his Investigations. Here was such a Scheme made known, soon after its first Formation in the Embrio, of the Intellect, and such an Advantage purposely receded from. There was a Contract to elude this Article of Commerce, Peace, and Here was such a Loophole made by consent to creep through, notwithstanding the most Sacred, the most Obliging, and Solemn Oaths bound our Enemy to the Contrary. Whom could the Disturber of the Publick Peace obtain these Concessions from, than him, that under Pretence of Promoting it, gave into Measures repugnant to its lasting Establishment? Or whom did he make Discovery of, for a *SAPPER* of the Foundations of his own National Constitution, and a Betrayer of the Honour, Wealth, and Security of his Country, than him, that had taken upon him, exclusive of much better and more disinterested Understandings, to be their Support and Defence?

Hence

Hence it was that the Lord *JOHN BULL* and the *PURSE*, who had some Time before began to stagger in their Opinion of the *STAFF*, abated of their Familiarity, and Acted with something of a Reserve towards that great Officer: For notwithstanding they had in a great Measure concur'd with his Endeavours to bring about a *Peace*, they were for obtaining it a more noble Way, than by setting the Honour and Interest of their Country to Publick Sale, as was clearly seen to be done in this Conjunction.

For the *STAFF* had by his Agent *Atty Brogue*, who had cross'd the Water several Times before the Articles were agreed on that were to be Preliminary to the *Peace*, so given up the Trade of his Country to *France*, that the Terms upon which the future good Understanding between the two Nations were founded, seem'd rather to be given to Us by our Enemies, as if they had Conquer'd Us, and not We them. But what will not a round Sum in hand do with a Person whose insatiate Desire of enriching himself and his Posterity, makes all Things Vendible? What an Ascendant has not a Pension of
Two

Two Thousand *Louis d' Ors*, per *Ann. &c.* upon a Man whose Penury of Soul continues to crave, notwithstanding the exigencies of his Circumstances are more than sufficiently provided for by a vast Estate?

Yet, notwithstanding these manifest Acts of Treachery which the *STAFF* had been clandestinely guilty of, they chose rather, in Consideration of their past Intimacy, to expostulate with him, and draw him off from the Precipice he was leading the Nation to, than to break with him; in hopes to recover him from the dangerous Steps he had taken, and to make him go over his Ground again with more Honesty and Caution. But after what a manner did that Minister receive their kind and wholesom Advice! He look'd upon them with an Eye of Contempt, told them, " They were unequal to
 " the Task they had taken upon
 " them; and not fit to teach him
 " who was able to be a *Counsellor* to
 " *Counsellors*. He upbraided them with
 " Ingratitude, and made them to know,
 " that as he had brought them into
 " the good Graces of the Queen, so he
 " would cause the Rays of Royal Fa-
 " vour

“ your to shine no more upon them, if
 “ they offer’d to question the Sagacity
 “ of his Conduct, or interfere, by any
 “ Opposition, with the Measures he
 “ had taken.

Hereupon they saw it was to no purpose to hold out their Hands to retrieve him, and he was so deeply sunk in the Abyss of Treachery and Pride, as to be inextricably lost to all Sense of Conviction: Therefore, tho’ they could not prevent the *Peace* from being signed, they did all that lay in their Power, that such Conditions of it, (and those were very few) that were for the Advantage of their Country, should take Effect. The entire Demolition of *Dunkirk*, was not the least of those that employ’d their Regard; and they often remonstrated in Council against the Delays and Obstacles that were made, and raised on that Head. But the *STAFF* had, at that time, got Possession of the Queen’s Ear so much, that her Majesty would hear nothing in Prejudice of his Councils; which were turn’d another way, and directed to less publick Views, than Advantages that were National.

All this while, instead of raising the Fortifications of that Town, and of filling

filling up the Harbour, the *French*, as it were in Concert with the *British* Court, apply'd themselves to the Building and Digging others in a Place adjacent ; That when *Dunkirk* should, in Pursuance of the Treaty, be entirely demolish'd, only the Name should be lost, and the Strength of the Town revive in the Works that were erecting at *Mardyke*. Nor could the Two Patriots above-mention'd, with several of their Friends, hold themselves any longer engag'd not to break out into open Hostilities with the *STAFF*, on that and other Heads.

For they not only saw that they should partake in the Shame of his treacherous Counsels, should they any longer hold their Tongues from inveighing against the ruinous Consequences of them ; but were too well appriz'd of the Temper of the Man, that he would extricate himself out of any Difficulty which should encompass him, at the Expence of his most intimate and dearest Acquaintance. Nor was he backward in providing against their Endeavours, by strengthening himself with new Partizans, and by making Overtures even to several of the Old

Ministry, in particular to the General, whose Disgrace and Banishment he had been the sole Occasion of. But whether he or they did not dare to trust a Man, who was incapable of being permanent in any one good Act any longer, than he engross'd the Advantage of it; or, whether he had incur'd their Hatred to such a Degree, as to make them loath having any thing to do with him: Not one closed in with his Proposals. Some needy *Whigs* indeed, whose Godliness was Gain, and those inconsiderable for their Number, were made Profelites, and drawn over to his Purposes at the Expence of the Publick Treasure; but the Generality stood their Ground to a Miracle.

What the *STAFF* had most at Heart, was to prevent the *MITRE*, who by his means had accepted of a Bishoprick, from falling in with the Lord *JOHN BULL*, and the *PURSE*; He therefore was very assiduous with that *Prelate* for his Interest, and like the Devil in the Gospel, set before him all worldly Advantages, *to fall down and worship him.* But his Reply was of the same Nature, as that of, *get thee behind me Satan.* That truly Primitive and Apostolick
Fa-

Father of the Church, would not barter his Conscience for an Augmentation of Revenues, in exchange of his Honour, and the Duty he ow'd his Queen and Country; but fairly told him, *He must act after another manner, if he would have him to come into his Measures*: Which it being impossible for that Minister to do, the *STAFF* gave him also over for lost, to all Intents and Purposes.

Affairs running thus a cross at home, tho' he still retain'd his Mistress's Favour! whom nothing but Demonstration could wean from the implicit Belief she had of his Fidelity! the *STAFF* bethought himself of some Negotiations abroad, to make his Antagonists turn their Eyes that way, and be less curious in their Enquiries after his evil Practices nearer at hand. In order to this, what did he, or somebody for him, but so stir up the Coals of Dissention in a neighbouring Kingdom, so exasperate one House of Parliament there against the other, and inflame the Populace against their Rulers, that the greatest and best Man, that ever held the Great Seal there, had like to have been made a Sacrifice for his intrepid Probity, and fix'd Observance of the Laws of God,

and his Country. And if a certain Great Man did not receive Orders there, as it from the Queen, for him to act otherwise than her Majesty intended, Fame, that is very often a Lyar, is guilty of a notorious Untruth.

What Effects this Piece of Management in *Ireland* had upon the whole Frame of the Constitution there, and how long the Laws of the Land lay dormant, while Justice, that is always painted with her Eyes shut, might be emphatically said to be asleep; the Distractions in *Dublin*, and elsewhere, that were but of Yesterday, will sufficiently evince. In the City, their ancient Government seem'd to be inverted, and the proper Electors were not at Liberty to chuse their own proper Officers. In the Country, People were frighted into Apprehensions of the Loss of those valuable Liberties that were purchas'd by their Ancestors, and preserv'd and secur'd to them by the late happy Revolution. In the Senate, Bickerings arose, instead of Loyal Contentions who should be the greatest Promoters of the Protestant Interest, or the heartiest Assertors of true Christian Liberty: In a Word, Sighs and Apprehensions

hensions were the Produce of every Part of the Country not inhabited by Boutefeus and Incendiaries, and Men of all Stations and Callings, that had at Heart the Conservation of the publick Peace, or were sollicitous for the publick Wellfare, seem'd, as if lost to all Hopes; under the melancholy Prospect of even worse Attempts to be made on their Rights and Immunities. Nor did the Subjects suffer exclusive of the State: The Crown too was under a Necessity of coming in for its Share in the common Loss; for the Lower House of Parliament were so irritated, by the Proceedings of some of the Upper, who, no doubt, had Instructions from the *STAFF*, to go on with their Alterations; that the necessary Funds, for their mutual Security, were not rais'd, and the Parliament was oblig'd to be Prorogued, before those, who, had an Army at hand for their Defence in Case of an Insurrection, or Invasion, had Money to pay them their Subsistence.

The *STAFF* had likewise other Cards to play at a greater Distance, where he stood in need of all his artful Disguises, to keep himself from a Discovery. The *Schism Bill* was in Agitation

tation at *Westminster*, purposely brought in by the Intervention of the *Mitre* and *Purse*, who foresaw that only to be expedient to make that State Proteus shew himself in his true Colours, and stand a confirm'd Prodigy of Wick- edness, and Diffimulation; he was now brought to this Dilema, either to joyn in the Measures that were taken to promote the Passage of this salutary, this wholesome Bill into an Act, or to declare against it. His Vindicator, in his History of the *White-Staff*, may say, he did neither, and remain'd in a perfect State of Neutrality; but there are those among the Dissenters, can testify; That he not only encourag'd his Kinsmen and Dependents in both Houses to Vote against it, tho' his own Son had Orders to be Tooth and Nail for it, to keep his underhand Dealings from being discern'd; nay, there are some that can make it apparent as the Noon Day, that he had the View of, and amended the Reasons that were drawn up, and Printed, against its obtaining the Sanction of Authority: All which Reasons, with others that were numberless, sufficiently refuted and answer'd themselves, according to the *Mitre's* De-

Delicacy and Energy of Expression, who convinc'd the House, which they were last lodg'd in, of the Weakness of them. Take his own Words, *If Schism*, said he, *be about indifferent Things, why should Children be involved in these Differences before they know what they are? If about Matters of the last Consequence, the Dissenters have gone off from the first and chief Pretence, upon which a Tolleration was granted them? If a Schism was unavoidable, because of the Ignorance and Distractions of Forty One, why should the Iniquity of those Times be establish'd by a Law, or that Law be made perpetual and unalterable? If Schism was tollerated, on Account of its Mortality, why should it be allow'd the Priviledges of Monarchy, and go by Inheritance, and Succession?*

But the Staff was like the deaf Adder, that hears not the Voice of the Charmer, charm he never so wisely; and made use of what was intended to be, (and must necessarily have that Consequence,) for the Interest of the Protestant Succession, as he gave out by his Emissaries at Home, and his K——n, at a certain Court, that the Pretender was at the Bottom of the Scheme.

Scheme. By these means making it his Business to create Jealousies and Misunderstandings between the Throne, and those that were to Succeed to it, at the same Time as he pretended to Disswade that very Prince who is now next to it, to come over, and learn how to Defend the Prerogatives of it, and to Adorn it.

When, as if the Death of *Schism* was to be the Destruction of its chiefest Abettor and Promoter, the *Staff* had the Mortification to see all his Ingratitude and base Designs laid open before Injured Majesty, (who had the satisfaction, to spurn him from her Presence before she was snatch'd hence from the Eyes and Hearts of her Loving Subjects, where her precious Memory will ever be entomb'd) and to behold the *MITRE* and *PURSE*, even after their dear Mistress's Decease, as much in Possession of good Mens Esteem, as the *STAFF* is of their Hatred and Contempt: Further Reasons for which, are ample enough to swell another Volume, had the Writer of this, either Leisure or Passions enough to pursue him, yet further, which perhaps he may do, when his Time will permit him.

FINIS.

THE
HISTORY

OF THE

Mitre and Purse

CONTINUED,

WHEREIN

The Villanies of the *STAFF* are further detected, and the Conduct of the late Ministers, that would not join with him in betraying their Queen and Country, is more amply set forth in the Discovery of several private Transactions not yet made Publick.

PART II.

*Ecce iterum Crispinus, & est mihi sæpe vocandus
In Partes, Monstrum nulla Virtute Redemptum.* Juv.

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Mitre and Purse, &c.



THE Omissions of the several material Occurrences, through the Demands of the People for the prompt Publication of the first Part of this little History, having made a second absolutely necessary, I account it both a Duty owing to Truth and the Vindication of the Great Men that are censur'd for the *STAFF's* Mismanagements, to look back upon some Passages that have escap'd me, and to place them in open view. In doing of
A 2 which,

which, I shall use all possible Brevity, that I may be neither burthensome to my self nor Readers: But as I am under the same Obligation to do Justice to His, that presses me upon the Defence of their injur'd Characters, so I cannot enter upon the Design in Hand, without declaring that I perfectly believe him guiltless of endeavouring to introduce Popery.

This Declaration has been made by the *STAFF's* Advocate in Excuse of the Lord *John Bull*, whom in the Second Part of his Legend, (which he very properly calls a *SECRET HISTORY*, because the Truth of some few Paragraphs are so *very little known*) he purges from all Designs of bringing in the *Pretender*. And I very freely own I have no qualms of Conscience upon me in doing the same for him, since the Conversation I have had with him, convinces me, that the whole Tendency of his Councils went another way, and that if he had any Religious Thoughts at Heart, they were in favour of the Dissenters; or any alterations of Government in view (which he most assuredly had) they look'd towards a Republican System, and not a Monarchical Institution. All

To All his Negotiations in *Scotland* seem
 to lean that way, and notwithstanding
 his Artifices in Colouring over the In-
 terest he made for the Elections there,
 were of the same Byass. This Hireling,
 indeed, introduces the Story of the Mo-
 ney distributed to the *Highland Clans*,
 for an Argument of keeping that Peo-
 ple steady in their Obedience; and since
 the great Wisdom of the House of
 P——rs has been pleas'd to think it
 so, I shall not dispute that Point with
 him: But the Article of the Election
 of the Sixteen Peers to represent that
 part of *Great Britain* in Parliament,
 and for what Ends they were chosen,
 is so very notorious, that his Vindica-
 tor might blush to Write it. Since, if
 they were in the *Pretender's* Interest,
 as he wou'd basely insinuate, Why did
 he enable them to forward it by ma-
 king them a part of the Legislature?
 For it is more natural to conclude them
 capable of doing him more Service
 with Votes in Parliament than without
 them; and of opposing the Protestant
 Succession when at Liberty to give
 their Suffrages, than if wholly debar'd
 from them. Tho' to shew the Master
 and his Man, how egregiously they
 stray

stray from matter of Fact, not one of those Noble Persons, except the E—— of B——n, ever said one Word in the House that favour'd of any Disaffection to the Illustrious House of *Hanover*; but readily went into any Measures for strengthening its Succession to the Crown, and extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretender; as may be seen by their Concurrence with the rest of that August Assembly in Bills for that purpose, and their Acquiescence in the Motions that were made for Proclamations and Rewards to apprehend him.

If the *STAFF* thought them to be *Jacobites*, why then did he put it in their Power to exert themselves, when occasion should offer, in defence of those Principles? Or why did he by his Interest with the Queen, make the chief of those Noblemen, the late Duke of *H——n*, Ambassador extraordinary to the *French King*? Would not that Deceas'd great Personage, by such Letters of Credence at a Court, where that Idol of his Obedience was Educated; and where the late King *James's* Queen was suffer'd still to reside, have been able to have carried on Negotiations there,
destructive

destructive of the Succession before mention'd? And would it not have been feasible for him to have concerted Measures opposite to his Country's Tranquility? Most undoubtedly: Therefore to accuse his Grace, or any of their Lordships, the other *Scotch* Peers, of Designs Invasive of the present Establishment, is to impute those Schemes to the *STAFF* himself, which no prejudice whatsoever shall make me give Credit to, and is an Act of Indiscretion that no one but a Man altogether vers'd in Contradictions, such as *De Foe*, could commit.

Yet tho' the Purport of the *STAFF*'s Intentions in getting them to be sent up from *Scotland* to serve in Parliament, could not be for the ends his Vindicator alledges, (*viz.*) to draw them out of that Country, and lessen the influence which their Presence might have over their Vassals and Dependents in case of an Invasion, there are Grounds enough to suppose other Considerations were at the bottom of it. His close Correspondence with the chief of the General Assembly of the Kirk there, and the Knowledge he had of their Fears, least the Episcopal Clergy

gy should by those Noble Peers Countenance and Encouragement, get the start of the establish'd Church, made him have recourse to that Stratagem of seeming to increase their Power that he might lessen it. Nor did he fall short of his Aim in that Point, for while he ingratiated himself with the one Party, by the removal of those who were the greatest Obstacles to their Religious Tyranny, he gain'd the Affections of the other, who fondly believ'd they were altogether in his good Graces, on the Promotions of their Patrons, which really ended in the Depression and Discouragement of themselves.

For no sooner had those Worthy and Illustrious Patriots taken the Places which they had a Right to by Birth, and the choice of their Fellow Peers; but Affairs in *Scotland* took another sort of Face, and those Reverend Teachers of the Doctrines of the Church of *England* began to be conven'd before the Rulers of the Presbytery for breaking in upon their Rights and Privileges, at the same time, as they had an Act of Parliament in their behalf that tolerated them in the exercise of
that

that Worship, and the Administration of the Sacraments, according to the usage of the Church aforesaid. This was often complain'd of to the *STAFF*, and as often promis'd to be redress'd ; but that great Officer, who could not maintain his own Authority without diminishing that of others, instead of remedying the Grievance, gave Private Orders for the continuance of it, as Mr. *Mitchel* and others of his Brethren, the Presbytery, can testify.

This irritated the Lords abovementioned to such a Degree, that they had well nigh broken all Measures with him ; but he was so much Master of the Art of Dissimulation, as to lead them on with hopes of every Thing they could possibly Wish for, while he was doing what he could to sink them into the utmost Despair : He knew no other Method to bring about this Purpose than by creating Jealousies and Animosities between the Nobility of that Part of *Great-Britain*, and was too much conversant with the Means of promoting Feuds and Dissentions, not to hit upon those that were proper. What does he therefore but send for his wonted Incendiary, and put him upon Wri-

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ting a Pamphlet under a Pretence of answering Mr. *Steel's Crisis*, with Instructions therein to specify the Rewards and Presents that were made to the *Scotch* Peers for promoting the Union between the two Kingdoms, that the largeness of them might exasperate such as had no share in the Equivalent against them; But the D—n unhappily shot beyond the Mark, and instead of pushing them into Réproaches against each other, made them join unanimously in making a discovery of the Author that he might be brought to Punishment: Tho' the Printer of that Libel, which was called *The publick Spirit of the Whigs*, could not be induced to any Confession, out of his implicit Deference to the *STAFF*, who had been a great Benefactor to him, and the Matter ended, without being brought to *Light*, in a Message from the Queen, That she had given Orders for his Prosecution, at the same Time as it was not in the Thoughts of him that brought it, to do it, tho' perhaps it may be in his Successor's.

By these Means the Honour, and Illustrious Characters of the greatest and most antient Nobility in the World

was

was suffer'd to be insulted and trampled upon, by a Profligate who was taken into Pay to ridicule things Sacred as well as Civil; and thus was the *Writer* and *Prompter* kept behind the Curtain; whilst nothing but their Agent of a Printer appeared in full view, who, if regardful of the Justice that is owing to himself, will prevent an impending Prosecution, which will now be most certainly carried on against him, by a timely Confession, or, if not, in all probability take the Shame of it for his Pains, as well as the Damage he will incur thereby; While the *Staff*, with his wonted unconcernedness of Temper, shall deride those Sufferings, by keeping undiscover'd, not unsuspected; and have the Satisfaction of adding him to the number of such as have been drawn into Premunuries, and left to extricate themselves out of them at their own Perils, by his adulatory and fawning enticements.

Thus far it has been thought necessary to dwell on a Particular where both the *Mitre* and *Purse* came in for a share in the Suspicion, that had none in the Fact. In the next place, I must ask the Readers leave to look back on the

Circumstances of the *Staff's* Disgrace, to shew how far wide of the Truth his *Author* of the *Secret History* sets them forth.

When the *Mitre* and *Purse* in Conjunction with the Lord *John Bull*, saw, and that with the greatest Regret, that he was no longer to be confided in; when all his hidden Acts of Treachery and Dissimulation had their Veil taken off from them, and it no longer remained a Secret, that he was the most unfaithful Servant and Friend breathing: In a Word, when his Collusions appeared bare-faced, and they were Masters of the Clue that led them thro' all the Meanders and private Recesses of his inmost Dispositions, neither their Fidelity to their Royal Mistress, nor their Zeal for the Publick Service, would suffer them to be in a state of Indolence: They therefore, in the most dutiful manner, Address'd themselves to the Queen, laid before her Majesty the Discoveries they had made of his Traiterous Conduct, and pointed out to her what Rocks this Steers-man at the Helm was guiding the Ship of State to. They not only Convicted him Face to Face in the Royal Presence

fence of every Article he stood accus'd of, but brought his Hand-writing to testify against him ; till which he had obstinately, and in a most audacious manner, persisted in Protestations of his Innocence. But what Confusion, what Abjectedness of Mind depressed the *STAFF's* Spirits, when he saw those very Persons whom he had traduced with *being unequal to their several Offices and Employments*, more than a Match for him by the possession of the Secrets he had the Vanity to imagine none could wrest from ! How did he throw himself at the Feet of injur'd Majesty, whom he had not only abus'd in rendering suspected, of what her Soul abhorr'd, to the Successor, but even attempted to draw away from her Affection to the Succession ! How did he have recourse to his Hereditary Craft and Dissimulation, and beseech the Compassionate Sovereign, when she demanded the Ensigns of his Office, to spare them to him but three or four Days, that he might make up and settle the Accounts of it, tho' at the same time, his Conscience told him so many Years could not adjust them to the Nations Satisfaction. In fine, after what

an Ungenerous and Ignoble Manner did he supplicate and entreat that short Respite, which was fatal to the most pretious Life at that time in *Europe*, and which the Queen granted more in Consideration of the Argument he advanc'd for obtaining it, (*viz.*) of staying in his Post till he had finish'd an Arbitration between his Son's Lady, and the Coheir to a vast Estate; than of any possibility of his leaving Her Accounts fairly settled; For in his putting an end to the Dispute between the two Coheirs, her Majesty knew his Family to be highly concern'd, and 'twas not in her Temper to make those that were Blameless suffer with the Guilty; which in all probability they had done, had his Authority been known to one of the Persons who made him Arbitrator of the Difference, to be half so short lived.

But tho' this was an Act of Grace and Indulgence, few, or no Sovereigns would have granted after such egregious Affronts to their Royal Characters; tho' the Queen, even entertain'd Thoughts, through too much Tenderness, in his Favour; tho' her innate Mercifulness of Soul had like to have gotten the Predominance over
her

her Reason, and to have perswaded her to re-instate him into her good Graces; yet this Creature of her Power, who might justly call her the Breath of his Nostrils, made no other use of the time allotted him for setting his House in order, than to involve his Majesty in fresh Difficulties. He had been urgent with her some time before for the Banishment of a certain Great Man that had obtain'd many Victories over her Enemies (and wanted nothing to compleat a very great Character, but making a Conquest over himself) which pressing Solicitations her Majesty was pleas'd to comply with; and now he could think of no Stratagem so certain of embarrassing the Ministers who had been too cunning for him, than the recalling him home from the place of his Exile; He therefore, since it was not then known that he was any ways in Disgrace, signified to him, that the Queen's Mind was chang'd; that the Power of his Enemies about her begun daily to decrease, and that he would most assuredly be welcome at Court, whensoever it should please him to make a Visit to it. But the diligence of the Purse, and the Lord *John Bull*,
was

was such, as even to get Possession of his Letter, which, however was dispatch'd to his G——ce, after it had been shown to her Majesty. This, as it is very easy to imagine, put her out of all Measures; with him, and from this, it is but Justice to say, he might date the period of his Greatness, tho' his Ambition can only end with his Life. With what Reluctance he parted with the Ensigns of his Office, it is so well known, that it needs not here to be recited; but after what an opprobrious manner he did it, the Writer of his *Secret History* ought to be told; for after he had, with his wonted Veracity, most obstinately denied what he was accus'd of; after his Accusers found themselves oblig'd to produce the Copy of his Letter, and he once in his whole Life time, took the Guilt, without the Shame of it, to himself, so far was he from the Dutifulness of Expression made use of by his deluded Advocate in a set Speech, that with the greatest Intemperance of Passion, he made such a Delivery of the *Staff*, as was never before made to any Prince or Princess that sat on the *British* Throne. He knew that Expostulations were then
fruitless,

fruitless, and was too sensible of the heinousness of the Facts which he had committed, to have any Thoughts of prevailing with her Majesty, who was all Goodness for Forgiveness; and therefore in the surrender of his Office, flung that which it was distinguished by, so haughtily at her Majesty's Feet, as if the Queen owed her Sovereignty to him, and nothing of his Greatness was owing to her.

Hence it was that a Life so sacred and inestimable as her late Majesty's, was precipitately lost to all our Hopes and Wishes: Hence, and only from hence, proceeded the final Period of a Race of Princes, that had Immemorially been born to wield Scepters, and to be so many shining Ornaments to Imperial Diadems: Hence, that we were depriv'd of the Blessings of a Reign, during whose continuance we knew not what it was to be unsuccessful either in Peace or War, and were utter Strangers to Misfortunes that had the least appearance of being National.

Not that there are Grounds to suppose, that the same Auspices will not attend the Counsels and Wise Administration of her Renowned Successor;

but the Reverence that is due to the *Manes* of a Queen who is sacrific'd to the Ambition of a flagitious and unthankful Servant, not only justifies our present Sorrows at the remembrance of the manner, but calls for our Resentments against the Cause of it. For the *STAFF* was so transported with the desire of Rule, that he supposed the Mighty Power he possess'd in the Affairs of State, was nothing else but meer Servitude, whilst he acknowledged a Superior: *Sceleratis Ingeniis, & plusquam civilia capientibus, non dominari, instar Servitutis est.* Tacitus. He therefore, by presuming to be sole Minister, and even superior to Majesty it self in the direction of the Helm of Government, ceas'd not only to Rule at all in his own Person, but by his insufferable Arrogance at his Dismission from his Office, hasten'd a *Demise* that might have involved all *Europe* in fresh Calamities, and brought the Ravages of another War home to our very Doors, had not Providence step'd in to our Relief, and dispos'd the Hearts of the *French* to a punctual Observance of that part of the Treaty whereby they acknowledg'd the Right of Succession
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in the House of *Hanover*; which brings me to a Review of what was done by the *PURSE* on that occasion.

That consummate Statesman was so far from looking towards the Interests of any pretended Competitor to the Crown, that at the Council Board, during her Majesty's Illness, he strenuously seconded the Proposal, of requesting the Queen to nominate the Duke of *Shrewsbury* for Treasurer, well knowing that his Hands would be free from Corruption, and that the Ensigns of Authority might be placed there without any abuse of the Power. A Commission was then passing thro' his Office for constituting several Persons to execute that Important Trust, which Persons, tho' every way equal to it, might have different Sentiments in the Discharge of it; he therefore gave it as his Opinion in the general Consternation, That the care of the Publick Treasure ought to be lodg'd in one Trusty Man's Hands, and that no one could better provide for our Security than that Noble Lord, who had so often signaliz'd himself in the preservation of our Religious and Civil Liberties. Nor did he only second the Motion that

was made there, but solicited her Majesty in one of her Intervals of Speech during her Illness, to confer that Honour upon his Grace, as the only means to establish Tranquility, and deliver us from imaginary Apprehensions, after her Decease, which follow'd in a Day or two.

What a part the *PURSE* bore in the Administration! With what Prudence and inviolable Attachment to the Interest of the present Royal Family he demean'd himself after this, no one that has any Conversation with common Occurrences, but must inform himself. No sooner was his most Gracious Mistress's last Breath expir'd, but according to the direction of the Act, he brought the Successor's Instrument that was in his Hands for declaring that part of the Regency, which was in his present Majesty's Choice, and was the first Person that made the motion in Council for Proclaiming the King: 'Tis true, that no one oppos'd him; but had he been what the *Secret Historian* represents, he would in all probability not have spoken the first on that Head. Having thus made Provision for the Proclamation of the Law-
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ful Heir, the next Precaution he had to take, was against the coming in of one who had taken that Title contrary to Law; he therefore, as he was the Head of the Regency, next the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was Sick and could not assist in Council, thought himself oblig'd to propose the looking into the State of the Nation, and making enquiry about the number of the Ships and Land Forces that were in readiness for its Defence, in case the Pretender should attempt to make any Motions this way, or offer to Invade us. But in what Posture were our Garrison'd Towns and Navy found, when they came to the result of it?

Scarce a Vessel of War was to be seen in any of our Harbours that was not unrigg'd and laid up, thro' the scandalous Neglect of the *Staff*; and not one of our Sea Ports, notwithstanding sufficient Sums of Money had been granted by Parliament for that end, was in any tolerable state of Defence; so that if his most Christian Majesty had not very strictly stood to the Letter of his Treaty with us, it was no *God have Mercy* to that disbanded Minister, that we were not over-run with
 Blood

Blood and Confusion, and had the Chevalier St. George palm'd upon us with the greatest Felicity. Yet tho' no preparations by Land or by Sea were ready at this critical Conjunction, tho' the Sailors had met with all possible Discouragements in being left as naked as their Ships for want of Pay, and the Officers and Soldiers in the Army were in as bad a Condition; such were the indefatigable Labours of the PURSE, and the rest of the *Regency* for the Kingdom's Defence, as to have a good *Body* of Forces on Foot, to equip a Fleet, restore our Credit, dissipate our Fears, and all this with an empty E———r. For the *STAFF* had either been so lavish of his Largeesses to his Dependents and Creatures, or had made Provision of such immense Sums for himself and Family, as to leave no Business for a Teller there, the Money being sunk that should have employed him; insomuch, that when it was expected that there was near six Millions there, which his Friends had boasted would be ready in Cases of Emergency, it was matter of Astonishment, to find it unable, to answer the Demands of the Twentieth part of that

that Sum ; which put the Succeeding *STAFF* upon ways and means for contracting with the Bank, if occasion should be of making good the Deficiency.

But the *Bona fides* of the *French*, which we are not to arraign any more, prevented the fatal Consequences of so improvident a Conduct, as has been said before ; and that noble Person into whose Hands was consign'd the care of the Tr——y, did not find himself under a necessity of making use of the Loan which the Directors of that Society had in readiness for him.

Let us now, after what has been said of the *PURSE*'s and his Illustrious Associates Administration in the Regency upon the Queen's Death, take a view of what was transacted by the *STAFF* at the News of it. He had, at the first notice of the violence of her Sickness, and the great danger her Majesty's Life was in, shewn Tokens of an uncommon Joy, well knowing that her Demise would be soon follow'd by the Period of the *Mitre*'s, *Purse*'s, and Lord *John Bull*'s Authority at Court ; and therefore would be one of the forwardest in signing the Proclamation of
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the Successor, tho' he could have wish'd that another sort of Government, than that of Monarchical Institution, might have taken Place. But how was he despis'd and look'd upon when he came to St. James's ! With what Contempt and Indignation was the *Regicide* treated when he join'd in the Cavalcade thro' the Streets ! After what a manner did the People deservedly Hiss and Point him out for the Betrayer of his Royal Mistress, who was fallen a Victim to his Pride and Arrogance ; and of his Country, that may yet take its full Revenge of him, for his Postponing Her Interest to his own ! This was the Man, who, by his Letters not many Weeks before, had forbid the present Heir to the Crown, to take his Seat in the House of Lords, as the first Peer by Act of Parliament ! This was the Man that had affronted the Successor, by calling his Troops Mercenaries, and refusing them the Payment of their just Arrears ! This was the Man that had arrogated to himself the Vanity of thinking his own Secretary's Assistant, of Quality enough to Negotiate Matters of Consequence, with one of the greatest Princes of the Empire, and the

next

next in Succession to the greatest Monarch in Christendom, yet Maugre all these unparallell'd Acts of Insolence, had the Assurance to imagine himself capable of being admitted into the Number of those who had always been Well-wishers to his present Majesty's Inheritance, of his Legal and Just Rights, insomuch that he made an offer of Introducing a certain Noble Peer infinitely superior to him in Birth and Merit, into the King's Presence, when his Majesty should Arrive; tho' what Answer he receiv'd to the Proposal, and how scornfully it was rejected, that Nobleman having since introduc'd himself, and been very graciously receiv'd by a Warrant for a new Commission in a Military Employ, it cannot be forgotten by him in some considerable Time.

What Interest the *S T A F F* had with the Successor will be shewn at his Majesty's arrival in *England*, who had been too well appriz'd by the E. of *Cl—n*, of the late Queen's real Intentions, and unalterable Resolutions, in Favour of his Illustrious House, not to entertain true Notions of his Conduct. In the mean Time let us cast an Eye upon the

Provision which the *Purse* and the *Regency* made for his Majesty's undisturb'd Passage to his Dominions, while the Mitre and the rest of the Fathers of the Church, who were traduced by such as were unworthy to be the *Sons* of it, set themselves at Work to dispose the Clergy in their respective Dioceses, to admonish the People under their Care to hold fast the Doctrine of being Subject to the higher Power, which then was invested in the present King, as supreme Magistrate.

After the *PURSE*, in concert with his Illustrious Co-adjutors, had signified to the Parliament the Steps which had been taken to proclaim the Successor, to secure the Peace of the Nation, and to invite the King over to take Possession of the Kingdoms that were fallen to him by the Death of his Royal Predecessor ; after he had spoken all that could be said in Praise of the most consummate Merit, in relation to his Majesty's great Experience of War and Peace, and recommended to them the making of a suitable Provision for the Maintainance of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown in settling the Revenue, which was Enacted in the
same

same manner, and to the full proportion of what had been granted to the Queen at her Accession to the Throne ; They instantly applied themselves to the Care of the Publick Credit, and the Maintenance of the Funds granted by Parliament.

The Representative Part of the Nation had pass'd an Act in the foregoing Session for new Duties upon several Sorts of Commodities, as Paper, Parchment, Soap, Candles, &c. whereby a Fund was establish'd for the Payment of certain Sums for the Prizes in a Lottery of 1500000 Pounds ; but the Interest of the Blanks being in the said Act sunk from Five to Four *per Cent*, many People who could turn their Money to a much greater Advantage, would not venture it there ; so that the Exigencies of the Government, which at that Time required more than ordinary Supplies, were in Danger of being unprovided for. This the *Purse* had foreseen during that Bill's Passage thro' the House of Lords, and spoke of it to several Noble Peers, as likely to be a Discouragement to such as would otherwise be Adventurers : But it was not in their Sphere to make Amend-

ments to Money Bills sent them from the Commons; therefore it had the Sanction of a Law in their very Words, and was Enacted according to the Scheme which the *STAFF* and his Man *B—nt* had fashion'd out together : Wherefore he not only propos'd to the Lords of the Regency to go in a full Body to the Bank of *England*, and there severally subscribe large Sums for Tickets, which he was one of the forwardest himself in doing, for other Peoples Encouragement ; but when he saw those Methods prove ineffectual, laid others before the Consideration of his Collegues, which did the Work effectually, and brought in those Sums into the Exchequer, which the Necessities of the State had pressing Occasions for. Since to Equip and Man a Squadron of 34 Men of War, to provide Transports for several Thousands of Land Forces, to Garrison Frontiers, and Strengthen Towns with additional Works, and do all this in less than 14 Days Time, was an Enterprize not to be brought about or accomplish'd without prodigious Expences.

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The *PURSE* was truly sensible, that the Pulses of the Generality of the Members in Parliament, beat high in their Affections towards their new Sovereign, from the cheerfulness they had express'd in settling the Revenues of the Crown during her Majesty's Life, and the congratulatory Addresses they had sent him; and therefore gave it as his Opinion in Council, That the making good the Deficiencies in the *Lottery Act*, should be recommended to the Commons by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, that they might be enabled from the Produce thereof, to fix the present Establishment beyond any peradventure, and secure it against any fortuitous Casualties. Nor could their Excellencies, who were intent upon our Preservation, but lend an Ear to such wholesome Advice; and therefore by the Mouth of him their Speaker, they made the Parliament acquainted with their Sentiments, who very readily brought in a Bill, the Passing of which had the desired Effect, raised the Interest of the Blanks One Pound *per Cent.* higher than they were before, and immediately filled.

Nor were the *PURSE's* Labours during

ring the Absence of the King, confin'd only to the Direction of the State, and the Administration at the Helm of Government. The People continued to share in the Benefits of his Wise Conduct as well as the Prince; and while he was sometimes taken up with Consultations about the arduous Affairs that encompass the *Throne*, he was at others indefatigably exercised in redressing the Grievances of the Fatherless and Widow, and of doing Acts of Justice and Mercy from the *Bench*, that both the one and the other, at his Majesty's Arrival might be *establish'd in Righteousness*. He was too conversant with the Reproaches and Ingratitude of an unthinking Generation, to be unacquainted with the Measures that were in Agitation among his Enemies, for his removal from the High Station wherein he had distinguished himself by gaining the Applause of all true Judges of real Merit; and had too much knowledge of the Party and the Spirit they were of, not to do him all the Offices that were in their Power. His Labours in the Cause of some Distress'd Persons, and his Adherence to the Interest of others who were vehemently suspected

suspected of Ill-will to the present Establishment, were enough to mark him out for Indifferent Recomendations; and therefore, like a wise and able Statesman, as well as a most excellent Lawyer, he employed what Time he could spare from the Council, in the Court of Justice, whereof he was Judge; that before his dismissal (if it should seem 'good in the King's Eyes to displace him) he might so ballance his Accounts with his Conscience, and the many Clients, whose Causes were under his Determination, that there might be no grounds for Appeals to the Supreme Judicature; or if Appeals were made without Grounds, that they might meet with their due Reception.

Such was the Care, the Labour, and the Diligence of this most accomplish'd and most able Minister, that accepted of the Office wherewith he was invested, with no other Views than to shew his Obedience to that Sovereign who commanded him to take it; and went out of it with so calm a Disposition of Mind, as bespoke him rather to be in the good Graces of the Prince now Reigning, than under his Displeasure

pleasure. Nor can he be suppos'd to have any ways displeas'd him, tho' some People impute the *Staff's* Mismanagements to the influence of his Council, since his Majesty, during the Interval of the Regency, did him the Honour of directing most of his Dispatches to him: Neither is it conclusive to say, Because the King thought fit to give the Ensigns of his high Dignity into other Hands, the *Purse* must of course have made use of them to ill Purposes; for it does not follow, that because an old Servant is displaced upon the coming of a new Heir to an Estate, that that Servant must have acted unjustly in the execution of his Function; neither is it an Argument, when any one makes choice of a Friend to succeed one less known to him in any Office, that he whom he succeeds must of consequence be reputed his Enemy: If private Men may chuse what Persons they think most fitting for their Service, certainly Princes, that are infinitely Superior to them in Power, may have the same Liberty; and if his Majesty has been pleas'd, in consideration of the great Merits of the present *PURSE*, to advance him to that High Station,
there

been so publickly and so lately made appear, that few or none stand in need of further Information on that Head. Neither is it indispensibly necessary to dwell longer on the Conduct of the latter, than while he is display'd, labouring under all the Discouragements that Contempt and Hatred could load him with, during the short time he continued in the exercise of those Functions he was left possess'd of at the Death of the late Queen, and contending with a firmness of Mind, not to be shaken with the Contumelies and Reproaches of an enraged Faction. His Manliness of Resolution, tho' it never stoop'd to mean Compliances, soften'd it self into a neglect of all the little Affronts that were put upon him by some Persons in Power, that knew how to render him suspected to the Sovereign, tho' they were to seek for means to prove him guilty : Nor, tho' he was used more like a Clerk of the Office, than a S ——— ry of S ——— te ; tho' his Papers were read by a Supervisor ; before sent or communicated to him, tho' he had all the Indignities shewn that Flesh and Blood could bear in order to tire him out, and make him

him resign the Ensigns of his Authority, yet he chose rather to shew his willingness to serve the Successor, than to neglect an opportunity of giving Tokens of his Submission and Obedience; till for Reasons of State, he was set aside after such a manner, as spoke him the delight of Mankind when out of Employment, that was their Admiration; all orders and degrees of Men, that had the Honour of his Conversation during his Retirement, being under a necessity of Confessing, That as in the last he had shewn the Abilities of the most consummate Statesman, so in the first he had manifested the Acquirements of the most self-denying Philosopher, in possessing his Soul with Peace, under the Injuries of those he had been the greatest Benefactor to, and in sustaining the Blame of Counsels, which were wholly to be attributed to the *STAFF*.

One while, the Brood of Libellers, spoke him to have made his escape to *France*; at another time, he was said to be gone to the Country of *Vaux* in *Switzerland*, where he had purchas'd an Estate. This Piece of Street Wit made Proclamation of his Lordship's Intrigues, tho' he was at the *Bath* at

his own Seat in *Berks* at the same time, and that, positively assured all his Majesty's Loving Subjects, (and those were allow'd to be none but themselves, and such as put them to work) he was actually fled to *Scotland* to join the Pretender's Friends in the *Highlands*. In a Word, while they were *Traducing* him, they were *Deifying* him, in making him an *Ubiquitarian* here, and there, and every where, at one and the same time; in so much, that it was matter of Amazement to some People, and those of the best Judgments, to think how he could be almost in the Land of the Living after such a cruel and ungenerous Treatment. But he bore up with a Presence of Mind peculiar to himself, and careless for the great and small Vulgar, who for want of Reputation themselves, were for Murthering the good Names of those that were spotless in their Characters, not only faced his Enemies in letting them see the secret Correspondences he was held suspected of, which to the Confusion and Shame of some Persons be it spoken, rather proved him a Lover than a Traitor; but shew'd himself conspicuous to his Friends, in being present at the

Cere-

Ceremony of his Majesty's Coronation ; at which those assisted in the most Dutiful and Advantagious Manner to set off the Splendor of that most Glorious Day, who had been Insinuated to bear ill-will to the Protestant Succession. Such were the most Illustrious *Battoon*, who tho' stripp'd of all his Offices, like a stately Oak of his Leaves, shews himself still the Pride and Ornament of the whole Nation, the most Upright *Purse*, and the most Orthodox *Mitre*, who notwithstanding the Malitious Insinuations of his views towards the Interest of the Pretender, was as diligent and hearty in the discharge of his Office as his G — ce of C — — — ry himself.

But to look back towards the Arrival of his Majesty, which none wish'd more Speedy and more Prosperous than the *PURSE*, and to conduct that great Minister to the last Stage of Honour, his Dismission from Court, with the same evenness and composure of Mind as we brought him to it : We are now to survey him and his Associate the *Mitre* in the Performance of their several Duties. The first has the Honour to be the forwardest and readiest of all the Nobility to receive the
King

King at his Landing from his Barge and the last, the Satisfaction of giving Praise to the most High, that we had it in our Power to give a Protestant Prince such a truly Loyal Reception ; the one, tho' he knows that his Post is destin'd for another, will not shew himself unworthy of it, by any Remisness in the Execution of the Duties belonging to it ; and the other, tho' he is not a Stranger to what Report might have said of him to his Sovereign, manifests by his timely Attendance, his eagerness of Zeal, felicitating him at his Possession of the Regal Dignity,

Nor can want of readiness to pay his Complements to his Majesty be imputed to the *STAFF*. This Deceiver thought as he had imposed upon the Predecessor, to do the same by the Successor, but found himself out in his Calculation ; for notwithstanding he and his Itinerant Kinsman, were both at hand to gain admission into the Royal Presence ; tho' he had sent to a Gentleman at *Crum's-hill* in *Greenwich*, for the Loan of his House for himself and his Family for that purpose, which that Gentleman had the Grace to deny ; tho' he had flatter'd himself with such Hopes,

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as even to make Offers of introducing several of his Superiors to the King and Prince ; yet his Majesty had been so well acquainted with his Designs towards him and his Illustrious Progeny, that he had the Mortification to see himself despis'd at Court, without any notice of him or his *Blue Ribbon* ; which as it had been obtain'd by the worst acts of Fraud and Dissimulation, serv'd only to set him forth in his proper Colours, and let him know that he was distinguish'd no otherwise by wearing it, than in being known for what he was, while he would have appeared for what he was not.

And whether we take a view of him in his Disappointments at *Greenwich*, his appearance in the Calvalcade thro' *London* and *Westminster* at his Majesty's Publick Entry, or his endeavours to counterfeit Looks of Joy and Contentment at the Coronation, we shall find nothing but Contempt, Infamy, and Reproaches to be his Attendants. When if we behold the *Purse*, howsoever thought fit to be laid aside, present ^et any of these Solemnities, we shall have a sight of just Honours pay'd to so great, a deserving, and so unblameful a Character,

rafter, that shines with full as great a Lustre in his Retirements in the Country, as it did in his Appartments at Court. So wide a difference there is between Realities and Appearances, and so vast a Disproportion between the undisguis'd Sincerity of a faithful *Agrippa*, and the deceitful Pretences of a Treacherous *Sejanus*.

——— *qui nimios optabat Honores,
Et nimias poscebat Opes, numerosa parabat
Excelsæ Turristabulata, unde altior esset
Casus, & impulsæ præceps immane Ruina.*

Juv.

— He who grasp'd the World's ex-
hausted Store,
Yet never had enough, but wish'd for
more,
Rais'd a Top-heavy Tower of monstrous
Height,
Which mould'ring crush'd him under-
neath the Weight.

F I N I S.





